

THE NUR AFSHAN

VOL. IX.

LUDHIANA:—May 26th, 1905.

No. 21

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, May. 18.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Tokio that the departure of Admiral Rozhdestvensky northward renews the popular expectation of an early action. It is thought likely that he will make a demonstration in the vicinity of the Pescadores of Formosa, and then enter the Pacific making for Vladivostok.

Calcutta, May. 18.

It is rumoured in St. Petersburg that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has collapsed from nervous prostration, and is anxious for recall. —*Englishman Special.*

Reuter's correspondent wires from Tieling that the Japanese have completed the changing of the gauge of the railway to Tieling, and that supply trains are now running from the south. They are also rapidly pushing on construction northward and replacing destroyed bridges.

London, May. 18.—The Duke Sergiu's assassin has been executed at Moscow. —*Englishman Special.*

London, May. 19.

Reuter's correspondent wires from St. Petersburg that Admiral Birileff had an audience of the Tsar yesterday, prior to leaving for Vladivostok to command the naval forces in the Far East. The report current that he will assume the immediate command of the Baltic squadron is unfounded. Admiral Rozhdestvensky will conduct all pending operations.

Numerous correspondents at St. Petersburg affirm that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is suffering from internal disease and nervous breakdown. He hopes to take his fleet to Vladivostok and then resign and return to Russia.

All foreign commercial agents have been requested to leave Vladivostok. A similar measure was taken at Port Arthur prior to its investment.

Just as General Maximovitch, Governor-General of Warsaw was about to leave the Cathedral after the Tsar's birthday service, a workman, while attempting to evade two detectives, slipped on the kerb and fell, causing a bomb in his pocket to explode. The workman and the detectives and a Jew who was standing by were blown to atoms, and many others injured, and the neighbouring buildings were wrecked.

London, May. 20.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg indicates that the Japanese are assuming the general offensive.

London, May. 22.

At midnight in the House of Commons to-night Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved the adjournment of the House in order to draw attention to the statement of Mr. Balfour that the question of Colonial preference might be submitted to a Colonial Conference in 1906. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman maintained that this was inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's Edinburgh proposals and subsequent pledges, involving two General Elections, first on the question of a Colonial Conference and second on the Conference's decisions. That policy was a safeguard against sudden change.

Mr. Lyttelton rose and stood ten minutes. The Opposition shouting and chanting "Balfour!" still he finally sat down in the face of a terrible din.

Mr. Winston Churchill then rose and was received in turn with deafening booing by the Ministerialists. Not a word was audible. After a few words from Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Lyttelton rose again, evoking a renewal of the uproar.

Several Members appealed to the Deputy Speaker to adjourn. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman appealed to Mr. Balfour to speak.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Brodrick vainly attempted to address the House.

The Deputy Speaker was finally obliged to adjourn without putting the question.

The scene lasted over an hour.

London, May. 22.

A steamer has arrived at Hongkong which reports that the Baltic Fleet passed the Bashi channel south of Formosa, indicating that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is avoiding the Pescadores and taking an indirect route to Vladivostok.

Admiral Birileff starts for Vladivostok on the 25th instant.

Reuter's correspondent at Saigon wires that Admiral Jonquieres has returned after again visiting the entire Annamese coast and ascertained that no men of war have returned there since the 14th instant.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that it is reported that a junk filled with Russian officers has been captured—presumably a re-connaissance from Vladivostok.

London, May. 23.—3.6 a. m.

The scene in the House last night was unparalleled in the history of the Commons.

Speakers, chiefly Mr. Lyttelton, were greeted with angry cries of "Bring in the guards!" "Where are the police?" and the blowing of police whistles.

After Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Brodrick had sat down Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman again appealed to Mr. Balfour, declaring that he (Mr. Balfour) by his silence alone was responsible for the disturbance.

This renewed the uproar.

Mr. Balfour then rose and severely rebuked the house for its unseemly behaviour. Never, he said, in his experience had the House refused to listen to a Minister speaking for the Government, or the Opposition presumed to dictate the order of speeches. To-night's precedent, if followed, would, he said, absolutely ruin the House of Commons.

Mr. Lyttelton again rose, but the storm burst with redoubled fury.

The Deputy Speaker then adjourned the House by virtue of a new rule referring to grave disorder.

The prolongation of the scene is attributed to the fact that the Deputy Speaker, who presided in consequence of the Speaker's illness, has no power to suspend individual members.

The *Standard*, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Morning Post* declare that the question at issue is insignificant compared with the disgraceful exhibition of the Radicals last night, who have thus forfeited their right to explanation.

The *Daily Chronicle*, the *Daily News* and the *Leader* accuse Mr. Balfour of a grave breach of faith and reckless dishonesty, and assert that his reticence indicates a compact with Mr. Chamberlain which he dare not openly avow.

The House was thronged last night, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour had extraordinary ovations on entering.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Tis not the food, but the content
That makes the table's merriment.
Where trouble serves the board, we eat
The platters there as soon as meat."

One of the accompaniments of every great revival is the manifestation of what we may call visions. The prophecy of old was, "I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions." (Joel ii: 28). In Wales and Assam we have heard accounts of supernatural manifestation, "dreams" and "visions" "wonders in the heavens and in the earth." Similarly in Norway as the following narrative will show. A correspondent gives us the following:

"A Norwegian lady has told an Englishman, there has been a great revival this winter at a country place called Asseral. A Christian man who has been up there some weeks says that it began after the people for two nights had seen large letters written on the sky, and could read quite plainly, 'Behold, I come quickly.' All the people seemed to be awakened, and meetings were held night after night, for many weeks. This same lady wrote from Christiansand Norway; in January, there is now going on quite a revival in the town. A young evangelist is having meetings nearly every night; and the large Lutheran prayer-house is filled, and the meetings are going on for two, three, and four hours, with singing, prayer, and testimonies."

That all such manifestations are not due to excitement is evident from the fact that the excitement itself must be accounted for and because the results in moral and spiritual uplift show the presence of a Higher Power. Even on Pentecost, the blind scoffer could not understand and so attributed the spiritual phenomena to the effect of wine. But those who came under the gracious influence of the Spirit's Power praised God for life from the dead.

The following letter from Lady Curzon addressed to the Lieutenant Governor, Bengal indicates a beautiful expression of appreciation of the sympathy shown by the people for her in her long illness and their warm welcome to her on her return to India.

Viceroy's Camp, India.

April 14.

MY DEAR SIR ANDREW,—Since my arrival in India last month I have been thinking whether I could find a way of

expressing my sincere gratitude to the people of Calcutta for the deep sympathy and concern they showed throughout my terrible illness, and for the warm welcome they extended to me on my return. It has occurred to me that a possible way of doing this might be, if I were permitted, to give to the people of Calcutta a beautiful fountain to be erected on some appropriate site. When driving in Calcutta I noticed that the ground facing the new Foreign Office near the Dharamtolla tank was being laid out with ornamental roads and paths, and as the main thoroughfares converged round a central space which seems to invite the erection of a fountain, I thought that this might be a suitable spot. If a small portion of the surrounding area were planted with flowers, perhaps the result would be to beautify this part of Calcutta and give pleasure to the many people who frequent it daily. Will you let me know if you think the idea would be acceptable to my European and Indian friends, whose kindness it would be a delight to me to acknowledge in some permanent form. Believe me,
Yours very sincerely, MARY CURZON.

Several would-be prophets have been unmasked during the last week. The confident assertion that there was to be another earthquake filled the minds of multitudes with fear. In the hills that fear became terror. It ought to be possible to imprison men who thus trifle with the fears of the ignorant and superstitious.

A recent letter from the Secretary in New York, U. S. A. brings the good news of a substantial reinforcement for the Panjab Mission of the Presbyterian Church. During the coming Autumn the following Missionaries will be sent out: The Rev. Mr. Carter, the Rev. Herbert R. Whitlock, the Rev. John F. Cocks and Miss Helen Guessing. A warm welcome awaits their arrival.

We sent out a circular prospectus of the new Sunday School Journal in Persian Urdu. We hope those who received it have not forgotten to send in their subscriptions for the Journal. Prompt action and generous help is needed to make this enterprise a success.

"Many a man's faith has been increased by his doubts. Being honest, he has investigated the grounds of doubt and has found beneath the rubbish of unbelief a firm foundation for faith to rest on. Doubt often arises from the misinformation which we have allowed to gather over the Bible, as the silt of the desert around the base of the pyramids. The deeper we dig, the broader the foundation."

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May 26th, 1905.

THE NUR AFSHAN.

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THE REVIVAL IN THE KHAASSIA HILLS,
MAWPHLANG DISTRICT

A Local Presbytery or district meeting, representing some thirty churches was held at Marngor last month, and a memorable Presbytery it was, and no doubt the services have created a lasting impression upon those present. The proceedings began on a Friday night with reports of the work and what a difference from previous years. From every village representatives described with great unction and power the work of the Spirit of God and all the workers—teachers, evangelists and pastors were full of the divine fire. The Revival has not brought many into the churches as yet, but everything seems to be renewed and there is some thirst for the Gospel which was never experienced before. So the harvest will come. One old man who was quite ignorant of the Gospel had felt a craving for something better than his demon-worship could give him, and by a dream he was told that he would find what he wanted in the "Great Book." As the Khassies have no literature of their own, he at once took this to mean that he was to seek the truth in the Christian's "Great Book" and this he is doing.

Three long preaching services were held on the Sunday, two preachers at each service, and they had evidently been specially endowed with the spirit, and the congregation was deeply moved, and many persons were overcome by their feelings. In the evening a Prayer meeting was held and here all barriers were swept away and scores of men and women prayed at the same time amidst weeping and sobbing. The Sun (Raja) of Marngor who is not a Christian was in the meetings all day and remained until the close of the prayer meeting at 11 p. m. Many prayed for him and he was visibly affected, and afterwards confessed his desire to give himself to the Saviour. So great was the feeling at this meeting that many non-Christians decided to give up their heathen practices and join themselves to God's people. May they be enabled to carry out their intention. Many were unwilling to leave the chapel at 11 p. m. and these gathered together in the Teacher's house and spent the whole night in prayer and praise. About 3 a. m. while singing the favourite hymn in these parts,

Rejoice, oh world, the Lord has come

All people, praise His name. &c. &c.

such a powerful wave of feeling came over them that they all danced with joy and ecstasy.

In the morning when the strangers, delegates &c., had departed a meeting was held for the Christians of the place—a communion service, and a very sacred season it was. Every prayer seemed to carry us into the very presence of God, and the whole place seemed full of the Spirit, all felt that the cross was before them and when the cup came round

all were overcome. The question was asked "Would you like Jesus to come now?" "Oh yes" said one sister, "I should like my Saviour to come, I would receive Him with joy." Prayer followed prayer until the whole congregation seemed to be wholly possessed by the Spirit of prayer, all seemed to be praying at the same time, some for their parents, others for their brothers and sisters, some for their Raja, others for the Church. There one man with a piercing, heart-rending cry began to confess his sin. He had quarrelled with his fellow-Christians and he said that he felt as if he had brought a bow and arrow to the Church to kill them. Then a woman began to pray, "Give us a greater blessing, send Thy Spirit more powerfully amongst us." She thus prayed until her countenance changed, and then she shouted "Enough, Lord, I cannot stand any more, I have asked for more than I can bear." The whole place seemed to be in a holy confusion, some cried for mercy, others fainted, then some one began to sing the above mentioned hymn and all joined in and were very soon in ecstasies of joy again, the whole congregation dancing for joy, oblivious of all except that God had visited His people and had revealed His love to them. Since that meeting thirty-eight persons have accepted the Saviour and will soon be baptized.

At *Pariong* the Church has been very active ever since the Presbytery, when the Revival broke out there. Last week ten were received into the Church and six will be received this week.

At *Ryngikseh* thirteen persons have enlisted under the Banner of the Cross, and in two or three heathen villages, where there are no Christians, many are under deep conviction of sin and they pray with great feeling as if they had been Christians for years.

At *Nongkasen* an instance is given of the powerful way in which the Spirit of God works. A young man who had been a prodigal for years, and had led a very evil life, was suddenly convicted of sin one night. He felt that he was taken to the gates of hell and shown the wicked in agony and he screamed with terror. The angel who led him told him that unless he repented and obeyed Jesus Christ, that he would also suffer like these. He was then led to the walls of the new Jerusalem, which were beautiful beyond description, and the music and singing so captivated him, that he begged of his guide to allow him to stay there for ever. His guide told him that if he were obedient to the will of Jesus Christ, he would some day be allowed to enter but not now. This vision has so affected him that his life has been completely changed. He is never tired of speaking to others of Jesus and he has already visited several of the adjacent villages to preach the Gospel.

At *Lawbyrtun* the revival began very suddenly on the day following the Marngor meetings and the Church has been so

filled with the spirit of prayer that for some days all work was stopped, the people assembling day and night in the Church to pray to and to praise God.

CHEERAPONJEE DISTRICT.

The people continue to have very good meetings, new persons standing up evening after evening to speak and to pray, and men are always ready and anxious to lead in prayer. One evening only we felt that the service was a little flat but all the other services were really blessed. An evangelist from the Plains was in the service one night and he seemed delighted, he said that he had never been present at such a meeting before in his life.

The Missionary and his wife from Cherra visited a village about six miles away recently and received sixteen persons into the Church, four had just been received before and there is one more ready to be received. One man in that village said that he saw the Saviour about a fortnight ago. He came to him, spoke to him, stroked his forehead and put a mark on it and He told him that He would come to him again. This has left a profound impression on the man and he is now terribly in earnest.

From later information we find that God visited this man again and marked him a second time on the forehead and told him to continue steadfast in his work and that he would be well now.

Twenty-eight persons were added to the Church at Tynger on the 30th of April, and it appears that the Spirit is working very powerfully in the place, and it is expected that many more will be saved.

J. Pengwern Jones.

THISTLES AND FENCES.

A man was once walking with a farmer through a beautiful field, when he happened to see a tall thistle on the other side of the fence. In a second, over the fence he jumped, and cut it off close to the ground.

"Is that your field?" asked his companion. "Oh, no!" said the farmer, "bad weeds do not care much for fences, and if I should leave that thistle to blossom in my neighbor's field, I should soon have plenty in my own." In some of our Western States the law requires the farmers and roadmasters to destroy all weeds on their farms and in the highways.

Bad men are like thistles. They pay no regard to fences. They are a menace to the peace and prosperity of all classes. And the only way for the good and virtuous in a community to secure their own peace and happiness is to convert the sinners or to shut them up in penitentiaries.

If God makes note of the cup of water given in his name, will he not remember the life of self-sacrifice yielded willingly for the peace of his "little ones?"

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE.

To some the Bible is uninteresting and unprofitable because they read too fast. Amongst the insects which subsist on the sweet sap of flowers there are two different classes. One is remarkable for its imposing plumage, which shows in the sunbeams like the dust of gems; and as you watch its jaunty dance from flower to flower you cannot help admiring its graceful activity, for it is plainly getting over a great deal of ground.

But in the same field there is another worker, whose brown vest and business-like, straightforward flight may not have arrested your eye. His fluttering neighbor darts down here and there, and sips elegantly wherever he can find a drop of ready nectar; but this dingy plodder makes a point of alighting everywhere, and wherever he alights he either finds honey or makes it. If the flower cup be deep, he goes down to the bottom; if its dragon-mouth be shut, he thrusts its lips asunder; and if the nectar be peculiar or recondite, he explores all about till he discovers it, and then, having ascertained the knack of it, he joyfully sings his way into its luscious recesses.

His rival of the painted wing has no patience for such dull and long-winded details. But where is the one? Why, the one died last October along with flowers; the other is snug and warm in his hive to-night, amidst the fragrant stores he gathered so diligently.

To which do you belong, the butterflies or the bees? Do you search the Scriptures or skim them? Let me urge you to store your minds carefully with Bible truths while your memory is young and fresh. As the bee lays up a winter store for his body, so must you stock your minds and hearts.—C. H. Spurgeon.

WHY JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS EXCEL RUSSIAN

The August number of the Navy League Journal contains an interesting article on the naval academies of Russian and Japan and the system of selecting and educating naval cadets. The incidents of the present war have thus far proved the Japanese system the best, for no changes have been made in naval commands of squadron or ships, while admirals and captains are shifted about in the Russian fleet. The Naval Academy at St. Petersburg was founded about 200 years ago, while that of Japan, at Etajima, island, dates only from 1870. Entrance to the Russian Naval Academy is open to boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years who are the sons of naval officers or of noblemen. About 100 cadets enter each year, the education of whom is simply academic during the first three years. The professional training begins with the fourth year, and after that the youngster may pass the examination for promotion to ensign. There are two weak features in this system, namely, the initial selection and the subsequent training, which latter does not tend to establish the pupil's professional fitness until he has spent at least three years at the academy.

In Japan entrance examinations are strictly competitive and open to youths between the ages of 15 and 20 years, excepting, of course, those married or who have undergone any serious punishment, and bankrupts. The average number entering is about 200. The course is three years, with short vacations and monthly, half-yearly and yearly examinations, at which their standing is fixed. Professional subjects are taken up at the start and the cadets receive practical training

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on ships and steam launches, while even part of the vacations is given to drills on board the ships. A cruise of eight months in a training squadron terminates the educational course as midshipmen, and they are then distributed to the vessels of the regular fleet as junior officers. The entire cost of maintenance of the cadets while at the academy is borne by the Government.

The practical results of the Russian and Japanese systems of naval education are being demonstrated. The theoretical education, very much like that at Annapolis, together with hard and constant practical training on board ships, produces for Japan a class of officers thoroughly familiar with their profession. Dash, skill and endurance are the rule, not the exception, of the Mikado's naval officers, while the Russians have not, as a class, given much evidence of these qualities. Then, again, the disparity in ages of officers in important commands in the two navies, is also an important factor. For while the average age of five Russian admirals is 57.5 years, two being 60 and the youngest 54 years, the five Japanese admirals average 49.5 years, the youngest being 46 and the oldest 54 years. Of five Russian commanders of battleships, the oldest is 53, and the youngest 51 years, the average being 52 years, while a corresponding number of Japanese captains range from 44 to 49 years and their average is only 45.8 years.

The London Engineer, of recent date, contains some reliable and interesting information respecting the condition of the Japanese and Russian warships after their trying service of the past six months. The facts are given by officers in the Far East who were in the position to know and the deductions drawn from these naval lessons may be briefly summarized as follows: The impact of heavy projectiles has a strong tendency to affect the alignment of machinery by shock, but less than might be expected upon boilers. All small vessels, especially torpedo craft, wear out quickly and lose in speed as the result of hard work, while the deterioration of big ships is considerably less. Cylindrical boilers have proved inferior to the water-tube variety. In the early days of the war the Russian destroyers were outmatched by the Japanese, but the hard and almost incessant use of the latter have done much to equalize this and the two flotillas are of about the same efficiency.

Regarding the condition of the larger Japanese ships before the recent battle, which proved disastrous to the Russians little was known, except that the armored cruiser Iwate was still good for twenty-one knots, but that the Asama's speed had been reduced to eighteen knots. Of the Russian ships the Bayan, Gromoboi, Rossia and Askold were in good steaming condition; the Novik's original speed of twenty-five knots had diminished to barely twenty knots, and the Retvizan was in a sad plight, as her machinery was thrown out of alignment when torpedoed. The Cesarevitch had suffered no damage to the machinery, while the Pallada and Pobieda had been repaired and were in fair shape.

An armored cruiser of a new type is on the German naval programme for the present financial years. The ship is to be of 10,000 tons and to have a speed of 22½ to 23 knots. The largest cruisers of that class now in course of completion are the Roon and York, of 9348 tons and twenty-one knots, launched in 1893,04.

There are strong probabilities that the batteries of future battleships will be composed of very heavy guns and small guns useful to repel torpedo attacks, and that intermediary calibers, such as eight, seven and six inch, will be eliminated. The recent target fire practice has demonstrated that the heaviest guns were the most accurate. As

battleships are intended chiefly to fight ships of their own class, the substitution of heavy guns for those of six-inch would seem to be a rational improvement. The Georgia class of six ships, of 14 948 tons, designed in 1899, are to have four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch and twelve six-inch guns, the total weight of which, with ammunition, is 1417 tons, and the Connecticut class of five 16,000-ton ships, designed in 1902-03, are to carry four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch and twelve seven-inch guns, weighing, with the secondary battery, 1535 tons. The increase of 118 tons is due chiefly to the substitution of seven-inch for six-inch and additional weight without compensating advantage. The range of these guns varies of course, considerably. The penetrating power of a shell from the twelve-inch gun at, say 3000 yards, is three and a half times greater than that of a shell from the six-inch.

According to ordnance tables a twelve-inch projectile will penetrate 14.34 inches of Krupp armor at 3000 yards; an eight-inch armor-piercing shot 6.61 inches; a seven-inch will penetrate 6.5 inches and a six-inch shot will pierce 4.24 inches. The object in having the smaller caliber guns was for these to destroy unprotected or lightly protected gun positions and to complete the breach made by the heavy guns. For such purposes the six-inch gun appears to be as competent as the eight-inch and seven-inch, which weigh considerably. The weight of four twelve-inch guns, with mounts and ammunition, is 475 tons, which in the Georgia class represent about 33 per cent and in the Connecticut class 30 per cent of the total ordnance weight. Eight twelve-inch guns would therefore weigh 950 tons and leave 467 tons and 585 tons weight to be utilized for the secondary battery and increased protection to the gun positions.

American Paper

STOLEN OR STRAYED, LOST OR MISLAID.

The following is a copy of a unique notice affixed to the church door at Whitechurch, London:

"Missing, last Sunday, some families from church.

"Stolen, several hours from the Lord's day, by a number of people of different ages, dressed in their Sunday clothes.

"Strayed, half a score of lambs, believed to have gone in the direction of 'No Sunday School.'

"Mislaide, a quantity of silver and copper coins on the counter of a public house, the owner being in a state of great excitement at the time.

"Wanted, several young people. When last seen were walking in pairs up Sabbath Breaker's Lane, which leads to the city of No Good.

"Lost, a lad carefully reared, not long from home, and for a time very promising. Supposed to have gone with one or two older companions to Prodigal Town, Husk Lane.

ICE AND SNOW ON THE MOON.

If there be craters on the moon that are anything but extinct, they must expel something. Judged by the discharges of our earthly volcanoes that something must be water and carbonic acid gas. Water can not possibly exist as a liquid; for the temperature of the moon's surface during the long lunar night is probably not far from 400 degrees below the zero mark of a Fahrenheit thermometer. Ice and snow are the forms, then, which lunar water must assume. Is there any evidence of it?

Hundreds of "craterlets" are lined with a silvery coating that gleams dazzlingly when the sun shines full upon them. Capping the loftier peaks the same silver glow may be seen. On the slopes of the greater mountain chains, on the ramparts of huge craters, the silvery sheen casts its halo, fading away strangely as the sun rises higher and higher, and reappearing at sunset just before the long cold lunar night sets in.

From many of the craters, notably from Tycho, long white rays spread out for hundreds of miles—enigmas in the old moon of a generation ago, but in the new moon of to-day deep crevices illuminated only when the sun is high in the lunar heavens. What is this silvery substance that caps the Apennines of the moon, gleams on the slopes and radiates from the craters? According to the new school, it is simply ice and snow, collecting at the poles, on summits, and in the very places where it ought to collect.

Moreover, it partly explains the curious changes that occur at different times of the lunar day in the size of the crater Linne, the "very small, round, brilliant spot," previously mentioned; it explains the illumination of deep, snow-bottomed pits and abysses that are inky black at sunrise and sunset, and brilliantly white when the sun shines directly into them; and it explains the fading away and reappearance of white stains at different periods in the lunar day. The melting and falling of snow, the disappearance and reappearance of hoar frost, alone can account for these changes. In old descriptions they are said to be due to variations in illumination; in the philosophy of the new moon they are attributed with beautiful simplicity to the alternate evaporation and freezing of water expelled from craters in eruption.—Booklovers' Magazine.

THE VALUE OF EXAMPLE.

To have your child truthful, be truthful.

To have him temperate, be temperate in all things.

To have him kind to others, be yourself kind to others.

Prescribe healthful amusements and so far as you can take part in them.

Prove to him by your life that a good name is to be chosen before great riches.

Teach him that riches are not to be despised, but should never be got by doing harm to others; that when acquired should be treated as a trust, not as a hoard.

To have him honest, present to him in yourself a living example of honesty. The chief part of a child's knowledge comes through observation. Acts mean more to him than speech.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

IN THE PUNJAB.

One of the provinces of India, there is a population of nearly twenty-seven millions. Only seventy-one thousand eight hundred are Christians and there are only four hundred and seven missionaries to minister to them; this number includes the missionaries of all denominations working in India.

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won,—
Now comes rest."

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